THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL.

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THE WEATHER.

Mo., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Washington, Aug. 31.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Generally fair; southeast winds. For Missouri: Generally fair; possibly local showers in extreme western portions;

light variable winds. For Kensas: Fair, possibly preceded by local showers in extreme eastern portion; warmer; south winds,

Stations.	Bar.	T'p 7 pm	Pre.	W'th'r.
Bismarck, N. D	29.96	72		Pt Cldy
Des Moines, Ia		70	.00	Pt Cldy
Dodge City, Kas		74	.00	Pt Cldy
Duluth, Minn	20.08	60	.00	Clear
Galveston, Tex	29.98	82	.00	Cloudy
Helena, Mont	29.90	64	.12	Clear
Kansas City, Mo	30.06	74	.00	Cloudy
Little Rock, Ark	29.96	88	.00	Clear
New Orleans, La	30.00	80	.00	Cloudy
Omaha, Neb	30.10	72	.00	Pt Cldy
Oklahoma City,O. T.	29.94	88	.00	Pt Cldy
St. Louis, Mo	30.06	76	.00	Clear
St. Paul, Minn	30.08	- 66	.00	Pt Cldy
Falt Lake City, U		78	.00	Clear
Springfield, Mo	30.02	74	.00	Pt Cldy

MEANING OF FREE COINAGE.

It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin valme of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, ere ate a panie of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. To any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

-William McKinley.

Honest men want honest money. The American people will not consent to cheapen their currency in time of peace.

Topeka wants Thomas B. Reed for a campaign attraction. There are several thousand other towns that have the same want

Mr. Cahoon is a good talker, and his oratory is stimulated by the knowledge that he is talking in a worthy and a winning cause.

Kansas could recover from a crop failure in one or two seasons. It could not recover from another term of Populism in ten

Pitchfork Tiliman will presumably pose through the remainder of the campaign as the man whom Benjamin Harrison was affald to tackle.

Free silver may not mean lower wager to the workingmen, but it will mean much more expensive living, which amounts to the same thing.

Johnny O'Neill is something of a boss himself. Marcy K. Brown and other experienced wire-pullers were simply laid out in a straight row.

The sound money Democrats will not be able to elect a president of their own, but they will accomplish something still better from a patriotic standpoint.

It may be true, as Mr. Bynum asserts that Louisiana will go for McKinley, but Republicans will proceed on the basis of getting their majorities elsewhere

If the Bryan followers really want b metallism, as they allege, they should right about face as rapidly as possible They are going directly toward monomet-

Bryan is right in his assertion that the American people are intelligent enough to run their own affairs. This will be demonstrated in November when they snow Bry-

A roofless bed and goats' milk may satisfy the workingman in Mexico, but it will not satisfy workingmen in this country. Mr. Vest should not deceive himself on that score.

Some of the Missouri workingmen may take Mr. Vest's advice and support the goats' milk ticket, but most of them will be found in line for honest money and a

Marrying a Missouri girl is all right as far as it goes, but it is not conclusive evidence that the lucky man is fit to be governor of the state. Lonnie may not understand it that way, but the voters will.

Two years ago thousands of honest Missouri Democrats remained at home rather than support their party ticket. This year all of these good Democrats, and thousands more, will go to the polls and vote for Mc-

The free silver statesmen want the American people to abandon the monetary policy of the ignorant and degraded nations, such as Great Britain, Germany and France, and adopt the policy of the highly civilized and progressive nations, such as China, India and Greaserland.

A free silver exchange thinks the Eastern press is rather slopping over on the savings bank depositor argument. The savings bank depositor in the East is a surprisingly numerous person. In the state of New York, for instance, the number of depositors in savings banks exceeds the total number of voters by 366,237.

Four years ago Mr. Bryan declared that protection was the great car of Juggerpaut that was grinding the tolling masses under its wheels. This year he says the gold standard is the engine of destruction. Four years hence, if he is not killed too dead this fall, Mr. Bryan will doubtless be assaulting some new bugaboo as the monstrous despoiler of the struggling masses.

"How does the free silver agitation hurt manufacturing business?" The explanation is easily made. Manufacturers are unwilling to make goods on a gold basis

and sell them on credit to people who are trying to scale their debts down one-half by adopting a depreciated currency. Consequently they close down their plants until it can be ascertained how they are to be paid.

GOLDBUG ALTGELD.

Mr. Vest says Mexico is prosperous, because her laboring people work for 50 cents a day and enjoy such luxuries as goat's milk and corn bread and have no houses to live in. Mr. John P. Altgeld, in his Girard speech, says in effect that Mexico is not prosperous, because its business is not big enough to absorb all of the silver dollars circulating in that country.

Here is a case where two eminent silver doctors flatly disagree. Mr. Altgeld says that gold dollars "require twice as much labor, twice as much sweat and twice as much blood to obtain" as silver dollars, but he wants to enlarge the field so silver "can do the same work that gold does." New York Office 127 Tribune Building Wherein will the laboring man be better Chicago Office..........963 Boyce Building off with the country flooded with silver Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, dollars, each of which will take just the same amount of labor, perspiration and blood to get as the money of the present day? Mr. Altgeld furthermore declares the purchasing power of gold has doubled and that the people are paying their debts, principal and interest, with 200-cent dollars. and that the English are getting the benefit of it. "It is a mistake," he says, "to suppose that a local money lender derives benefit from the conditions which now exist."

Notwithstanding this assertion, there is at least one "local money lender" who derives benefit from the gold dollar, and that is Mr. J. P. Altgeld. This gentleman, in his practical business affairs, makes the poor man toil and sweat and bleed to pay the corporation of which Altgeld is the head and leading Shylock. The Unity Company, John P. Altgeld, president, exacts of its tenants monthly rent "payable in standard gold coin of the United States." He holds them down to it the same as any other plutocrat. He goes on the stump and howls about serfs, prates about a "free people," and about England dominating this country, but the gold clause goes into the corporation's mortgages just the same.

Mr. Altgeld declares that with free silver the prices of everything will advance and living be more expensive. In this Mr. Vest impoverished condition of the tollers of Europe, then a high and intelligent order of citizenship is impossible. Men who have to give up all their strength and all of their thoughts to unrequited toil are not calculated to act the role of independent freemen." That is true, but such has not been the lot of the American workingmen under the gold standard for twenty years past. That condition prevails in Mexico, however, and in every other free silver country on the globe. That this is the case Mr. Vest admits when he says the Mexican laborer gets but 50 cents a day, that he needs no house and that his loftiest idea of a square meal is corn pone and goats' milk.

BRYAN'S MORAL OBLIQUITY.

Mr. Bryan in all of his speeches affects to speak from the high moral ground of good will to men and solely in the interest of the welfare of the human race. Ardent silver man that he is, he even professes to be guided by the golden rule. It is possible that Mr. Bryan means well. It is more than likely that he really believes free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to would be a blessing to the race; and there is no doubt, also, that Parson Jasper believes the "sun do move." In both instances the belief is all right, but in the one case past commercial experience disproves the assumption, and in the other facts of science are against it. The honesty of the men holding these beliefs, however, need not be impugned. Ignorance is not always wicked.

But there is one thing Mr. Bryan persists in doing that is in no way connected with honesty of opinion. In all of his speeches he uses his best efforts to stir up class and sectional feeling. On every occasion he craftily seeks to create discord between the "masses and the classes." From the time that he used his second hand illustration about thorns and crosses of gold down to his latest harangue in New York, he has not lost an opportunity to play on the prejudices of his hearers. Everywhere he has sought to convey the impression that the laboring men and the farmers are the victims of corporate greed and rascality; that the borrower is the innocent dupe of the wicked lender. The employer is a villain and the employe a much abused man who is hardly permitted to live by his taskmaster. He even classed the East as the "enemy's country," and has endeavored on every occasion to lead his audiences to think that one section was arrayed in hostility against the other. Such tactics are wholly unworthy of any patriotic citizen, and especially of a citizen who asks to be entrusted with the presidency. There is no animosity between the sections of this great country. The East and the West and the South are mutually dependent upon each other. The best interest of one is the best interest of all, and Mr. Bryan knows it.

This species of demagogy is the peculiar product of Populism, of which Mr. Bryan is the legitimate fruit and shining exponent. The old howl about "plutocrats" and "Shylocks" and "corporations," long famillar as the utterances of the Simpsons, Waites, Coxeys and others of that ilk, is now voiced by Bryan, who, forsooth claims to be actuated by motives of humanity and love for his fellow man. Mr. Bry an may be an honest believer in free silver but he is a dishonest trickster and rank demagogue in his campaign methods.

HONORS FOR COLONEL WATTERSON It will be a good thing for the Demo cratic sound money convention, when i

meets at Indianapolis to-morrow, to nominate Henry Watterson for president, if it decides to nominate anybody. Mr. Watterson is one of the most distinguished men in the party, both as regards ability and political service. He is a journalist of note, a speaker of a high order, effective in debate and a man who in every way is an honor to his country. While Mr. Watterson cast his fortunes with the "Lost Cause," he accepted the arbitrament of war and with the close of hostilities be came a loyal citizen and has remained so He is one of the original "sound money" men in the party and through the columns of the Courier-Journal has waged earnest and effective war on the silve nflationists. The nomination of Colone Watterson would be a graceful testimonial to his worth and ability, and it would also make sure of Kentucky.

Of course it is not expected by the sound

Watterson, or anybody else. Their action at Indianapolis will be intended as a rebuke to the Popocrat freebooters who, un der the name of Democracy, are advocating dishonest money on a revolutionary platform. When this rebuke is formally administered and the conscience of the sound money Democrats is appeared, the supreme question, how to beat Bryan, will have to be considered. The most practical and sensible way devised so far is to vote for McKinley. Every sound money Democrat knows just where McKinley stands on the money question, and that in voting for him they run no risk. This would not be a desertion of Mr. Watterson, for he could not hope to be elected if nominated. It would only result in making the victory

money Democrats that they can elect Mr.

Democrat would participate in the vic-SEPTEMBER.

August has gone, with it the summer of 1896 passes into the beyond and serene September comes smiling o'er the land. The 'sabbath of the year" dawns auspiciously, "Crowned with the sickle and the wheaten

While autumn, nodding o'er the yellow

plain, comes jovial on.' There will be scant regret that August has taken her departure. She will long be remembered as a moon of scorching heat and under her ardent gaze humanity perspired as never before. Clothes were a burden, fans a hollow mockery and a universal limpness afflicted mankind. Then, on top of this infliction, came Bryan, and the glaring heavens echoed under his noisy bellowings like the clangor of many gongs 'neath a vast convexity of brass. Heat and din prevailed throughout the land and hapless humanity suffered and perspired, and perspired and suffered.

With September better things are hoped for. It is true that Bryan will still be at large, but nature is ever kind and thera will be many compensations in the present month. With September the oyster season opens, and in the practice of pleas ing gustatory exploits the people may happily forget there is a boy orator of the Platte. Dean Swift said it was a bold man who first ate an oyster, but that was agrees with him, but both are silent as to a long time ago. With practice man headvance of wages. He also says that if came more courageous, and to-day he our laboring men are to be reduced to the fears the lustlest oyster no more than he fears nomination for office. "It is unseasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an R in their names to eat an ovster." said one Mr. Butler 300 years ago, hence the joyous anticipation with which the advent of September is looked for by all lovers of the festive bivalve.

September brings to Kansas City her Horse Show, an institution which has but recently been adopted as a regular annual feature in the West. On this occasion it is the wont of handsome women, arrayed as Solomon and the Queen of Sheba never were, to assemble at the hippodrome and talk horse, while high-stepping equines of extended pedigree and patrician blood are put through their paces before the eyes of

September is also prized by Kansas Cityans because it immediately precedes and ushers in October, sacred to Pallas Athene and her attendant priests, when the fair browed goddess rules for one brief day amid scenes of splendor and the entrancing strains of melodious music. Then, too, is witnessed the mirthful saturnalia of the encarnidined with the deepest crimson, to the great astonishments of bucolic swains and rural belies sojourning for the time being within the corporate limits.

Although the "summer's throbbing chant is gone," and the ice cream season will soon be over, and the soda fountain fizz no more, September offers new joys for the residents of the big city on the banks of the Big Muddy, and general relief and enjoyment to the rest of creation.

The Democratic leaders of Jackson cour ty were afraid to renominate the old ticke that went into stolen offices at the last change. Keshlear and the other prominent beneficiaries of the frauds of two years ago were turned down at Independence yesterday. This is good politics, but it not good enough to win. The new ticket is not an unobjectionable ticket, by any means. The influences behind it are decidedly bad. The next county officials of Jackson county will be Republicans.

It requires some study to understand the financial question, but it is not necessary for a Kansas taxapyer to wade through any campaign literature in order to know that Governor Morrill has given the state the best business administration it ever

Mr. Lewis is not taking the people into his confidence in regard to his courtship and marriage. He is talking to them about public matters of live interest, and convincing them that he will make a dignified and capable governor.

The Kansas people will not take any chances on Leedy when they can have an other term of Morrill. The certainty of a good, clean business administration is preferable to a dangerous leap into the dark.

The people are all right. Let them ur derstand the issues thoroughly and they will not make any mistake at the polls. That is why the cause of sound money is gaining ground every day.

Next year Captain Manning should make special efforts to secure a force of league umpires who will not enter the service with an eye single to robbing his team of

Perfectly Safe.

from the Chicago Times-Herald. The old man waddled easily into the room where the staff poet sat musing. "How are all the poets to-day?" he in-"Oh, very well, I guess," replied the man

of rhymes. "I understand," continued the old man "that if the free silver men win they are going to hang all the poets." "Then," the poet replied, decisively, "I'l

vote against Bryan early and often."
"Never mind," the old man rejoined, reissuringly; "you are perfectly safe." The Last Onc. 'Tis the last watermelon, Left blooming alone; All its crimson companions Are shipped off and gone. Not one of its kindred Is where you can buy: But the 'tater is roastin',

An' punkin makes pie! -Atlanta Constitution.

By the Sad Sea Waves. From the New York Press. "So that is the fog horn!" exclaimed the girl in pink. "How interesting! But where do they keep the fog to blow it with?"

TO LET LOOSE A SILVER DELUGE. Opinion of Experts as to the First Effect of Free Coinage.

Washington Cor. Boston Herald. The effect of the free coinage policy in attracting silver to the United States has been a subject of some interesting discussions recently among the officials of the treasury. There is no disagreement among experts regarding the influx of bul lion from Mexico. India and other great supplies. Such differences of opinion as have occurred have related to the possible shipments of foreign coins to this country for coinage into American silver money. The fact that more silver is required to than under the European ratio of 151/2 has been regarded at first blush as evidence that foreign coins would not come United States to any great extent under free coinage. This is the view hintfor sound money more pronounced and ed at by Mr. Bryan, so far as his views significant. McKinley will be elected anywere intelligible, in his Madson Square way, but the object lesson would be much garden speech. more impressive if every honest money Some of the treasury experts do not be-

> market, even at a nominal loss, if the price of silver were forced upward temporarily by the opening of the United States mints The Bank of France, for instance, might strengthen her position materially throwing upon the market a considerable which she usually carries. They are a drug upon her hands, and their sale for gold, even if only three-fourths of their face value were realized, would add to her gold reserve and greatly strengthen her real power to meet liabilities incurred upon the

lieve that this is the whole of the question. They say that several foreign banks or

European powers would be glad to sell

their surplus silver coins in the bullion

It is not expected that the Bank of France, or any other country, would sell silver largely at its present price, but the experience with the Sherman law indicated that the sudden opening of a new market causes a speculative advance for a brief the bullion price of silver. It would be this temporary rise which the European banks would have to take advantage of, if they sold their silver coins, Hesitation would mean that the opportun ty would be gone, and silver would be back at its old price.

The question whether the Bank of France would actually enter the market with its large holdings of five franc pieces is a purely speculative one, and some of the treasury officials believe that the spirit of conservatism which usually governs French financial matters would prevent any plan to change existing conditions, which might do more injury to the credit of the bank by the excitement which it would cause than the quiet continuance of the existing situation. It is thought quite likely here that Germany and Austria-Hungary would dispose of some of their old silver coins if they were able to act promptly but their holdings would not affect the market so seriously as those of the Bank of France.

would probably benefit the government of British India by enabling them to advance the present rate of exchange for silver rupees. The Indian treasury would soon be drained of silver, if the government continued the existing exchange rate of 16d., ecause the silver would be more valuable as bullion than at the rate fixed by the Indian government, under such circumstances, would advance the rate of exchange to 18d or 20d, and they might be able to maintain it, even when silver bullion fell back again to the prices prevailing before the adoption of free coinage by the United States.

Bryan's Faulty Reasoning.

from the Chicago Tribune. One of the reasons that Bryan gives for professing to believe that the free coinage silver dollar and the gold dollar will come together finally and be of the same value is that the demand for the former for debt-paying purposes-to swindle creditors with-will enhance its value, while the lesits value. To use his language:

"If the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal, if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other; but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price."

This theory has been tested twice in this country. It failed to work on both occasions. From 1792 to 1834 the debtor had the option to pay in silver or gold. The former was the cheaper metal-the silver dollar was less valuable than the gold dollar-and hence all debtors paid in sil-

the cheaper dollar and the decreased dedemand for the dearer dollar did not make the one more valuable or the other less so They remained persistently two or three cents apart in value. Nobody used the gold dollar, either to pay debts with or to make purchases with. There was no demand for gold, and yet it retained its Between 1834 and 1873 the conditions were

reversed. Gold was the cheaper metal un-der the new ratio. That is, the gold dolwas worth less than the silver dollar. All debtors had the option which they should pay in, and they chose gold. No body paid his debts with silver dollars or circulate.

gold, did not raise its price, nor did the lack of a demand for silver reduce the price of that metal. Silver would not cir-

The conclusion to be drawn is that be tween 1792 and 1834 there was an abundance of the cheaper metal-silver-to pay all debts with, and that between 1834 and 1873 there was a scarcity of the cheaper metal-gold-to pay all debts with. There was no such "demand" for money for debtpaying purposes during either period as to raise the value of the cheaper metal a fraction of a cent.

So if a free coinage law were enacted, and the debtor given his choice to pay in silver dollars worth 52 cents or gold dollars worth 100 cents, he would select the former, but there would be no such mand for those cheap dollars for debt-

Whoever had the stuff to exchange for 50-cent dollars would be able to get those dollars with which to pay his debts. There would be no such bidding for them as to nake their price much more than 50 cents. and then for a short time only. During a monetary stringency there i

often a sharp demand for money, chiefly e part of speculators, and the price paid for the use of it advances. But the anent value of the money is never affected by the "demand for debt-paying The amount of indebtedness maturing dally is not so great as to create demand in excess of the supply.

Hope for Mrs. Maybrick.

London Correspondence N. Y. Journal. Lord Chief Justice Russell has sent a letter to Sir Matthew White-Ridley, ome secretary, giving his opinion of the present situation in the Maybrick poisoning case. This letter he gave the home secretary permission to publish, but the latter refused to do so. I am informed by the secretary of the Maybrick committee here that the contents of the letter are known to hardly anyone, with the excepletter. Ridley has refused to divulge the contents, and it would be too great a breach of etiquette for the chief justice to do so, but I am assured that the letter con-tained incontrovertible proof of Mrs. Mayprick's innocence; that the chief justice hought his letter was called for in the in terests of public justice, and that he was pained and disappointed at Sir Matthew Ridley's answer. Mrs. Maybrick, said the

almost at death's door, in despair at being kept imprisoned so long. A weekly paper here is responsible for the statement that queen has had something to do with the home secretary's decision, and that it is a fact that the Prince of Wales has ex pressed his sympathy for Mrs. Maybrick directly and emphatically, but these are rumors.

If Thrown to the House.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. If the election of president goes to the house, the lower house of congress as now constituted will elect. Each state will cast one vote, the complexion of this vote to be determined by the majority of congress nine states-California, Connecticut, Dela ware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Min nesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyommg-would vote for McKinley.

Colorado has one Republican congressman and one independent. Maryland has three Republicans and three Democrats. North Carolina has four Republicans, three Democrats and two Populists. The other states have delegations with Democrats in majority. The vote would probably stand: McKinley, 29; Bryan, 14; neutral, 2. That at least would be the vote unless some of the members elected as Republicans from the silver states should decline to stand with their party, but it is not at all prob able that enough would change to affect the result.

If there is no electoral majority for vice president that officer is to be chosen by the senate from the three candidates having the greatest number of votes. Here would come uncertainty. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin (sixteen states) eve each two Democratic senators. Con necticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming (thirteen states) have each two Republican senators. Colo-Idaho and Montana have each two Republican senators, but on the silver issue ware. Illinois Kansas Nebraska New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio and West Virginia (ten states) have each or Populist. South Dakota has one Repub-Senator Pettigrew will act with the silver men. If the sound money Democrats in Delaware, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Wis states) act with the Republican sound money men Hobart would receive 20 votes; Sewell, 17; eight states not voting. The constitution requires a majority vote to elect.

French Socialist's View of Bryanism. In the Paris Matin the Socialist Juarez

paints a picture of us: the newspapers that the political and social struggle in the United States between the gold party and the silver party is extremely bitter. But if the American delegates whom we have seen at the Lonion congress do not exaggerate, and if the English, who are in constant communica-United States are approaching a crisis simiof the rebellion. All the farmers and the their debts in gold, want free silver, which will enable them to square themselves by means of a cheap metal with their creditors; and the capitalists, great property holders, and bankers, who have loaned money to the farmers of the West, want to

maintain the gold standard. "Therefore, it is under the appearance of a contest between gold and silver-the old contest between debtors and creditors such as it existed in the antique Greek and return, it is under the very form which it the social question comes up in the United is extreme. It may happen that in several states the debtors will refuse to pay in gold, that the state courts will sustain them and that the creditors will have recourse to the federal authority. Then we shall witness the conflict that originated in private contracts, rising up to the regions

of power.
"Whether this rather pessimistic forecast will be realized it is difficult to say: but order, and with it solitical and constitutional order, is profoundly shaken in the United States.

"Our American friends assure us that out of this political and economic chaos organized socialism is progressing with extraordinary rapidity. The monetary strug-gle, which pits creditors and debtors against each other, is, in the eyes of our friends, only a superficial manifestation of profound social crisis, and as experience will soon show that the monetary problem is insoluble, it is to the question of property that attention will next be directed Meanwhile the debtor class will be thrown on the road to revolution. That is to say the middle class, which in France is a check, will become in the United States through the effect of special economic circumstances, the transforming force. The socialistic proletariat, which alone has a solution for the problem, will bring this chaos of incoherent protests and impotent agitation into social revolution. Americans assure us that if in a few years an inter-national congress is held in America, it will show to Europe the prodigious development of American socialism."

Loyal or Disloyal!

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. Perhaps the most impressive passages

of General Harrison's speech in Carnegie hall are those in which he discusses the revolutionary character, or, indeed, the se litious character of the Democratic plat-Reduced to a plain statement of its plain

intent, the Democratic resolution concerning the supreme court and other federal courts is a declaration that they are not to be regarded, revered and protected as assionless interpreters of the law, but as packed juries pledged to give a verdict in ccord with the will of the party in power. It means that if a free trade party, a free silver party, or a free riot party have elected a president and a majority in con-gress, and that if a measure passed by such a congress and approved by such a president shall be brought in question before a federal court, supreme or inferior, and if it be feared by the predominant party that the court is likely to hold the measure unconstitutional, then the president shall have and use the power to remove such judges, or to add to their number a sufficient force of his own creatures to secure a ruling favorable to the consti-

This, necessarily, is the beginning of an archy, and anarchy always has been the stormy prelude to despotism. For men prefer despotism to anarchy.

The Democratic resolution as to the judiciary and as to the power, or rather the lack of power, of the president-for it avers that he has no legal power-to suppress riot or sedition when it threaten the transit of mails or the progress of interstate commerce stands for a doctrin that, as General Harrison says, "was shot to death in 1861 and the three suc eeding years." It was the doctrine of secession that the president of the United States has no just power to suppress an armed movement by the people of a state against the collection of customs for national revenue or to hinder the transit of national mails. The Democratic platform of 1886 holds that the president has n unt power to suppress a riotous body that strives to prevent the movement of international commerce.

The discussion of the greatest of all the issues of the campaign has been inaugu-

rated by one who is a profound lawyer, a brave soldler, and who has been a prudent administrator of national affairs. It is a discussion in which the best Democrats will be found arguing on the same side with the Republicans. It is a discussion in which, indeed, there can be no Democratic or Republican prejudices. cision upon it must be loyal or disloyal, for the constitution of the United States

A Maudlin Lender.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. At Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Bryan said: "We tell you that we believe that the free colnage of silver will create a demand for silver which will make the Mexican dollar worth more than 100 cents at the mint of the United States and throughout the You ask how it can be can be done by applying to silver the same law that you apply to wheat and corn and oats. If any person in your community would stand ready to take all the brought to his office at a dollar a bushel nobody in this community would sell his wheat for less than a dollar a bushel." Mr. Bryan makes complete confusion of

supply and demand. When the government of the United States agreed to buy what was practically the entire American product of silver there was created a demand. But the dollars into which the silver was made were the property of the United States. The governbought the silver at the market price. The dollars it raised artificially or conventionally with its own credit to 100

cents each. Under the free and unlimited coinage of silver there will be created merely an unimited supply. The government will have nothing to do with the silver except to return its equivalent in certificates or dollars to the persons presenting the silver for coinage. The credit of the government, which keeps the present stock of silver follars at par with gold, will not attach to silver dollars when the dollars are not coined for the government, but belong to private persons. The new silver dollars. therefore, would be worth exactly their value as found by the price per ounce of silver bullion the day the dollars themselves or the paper representing them

No distinction could be plainer between supply and demand than appears between limited coinage of silver on government ac count plus government credit raising the dollars to par, and unlimited coinage of silver on private account minus government credit or anything else to affect in the slightest degree the value of such dollars as regulated by the market price of the pure silver in the coin at the time minted.

That is to say, the government silver dollars represented demand. The Bryan silver dollars will represent simply supply, and that supply without limit.

what process of reasoning can any rational man discover that under such cir cumstances silver dollars will be worth 100 cents each or silver \$1.29 per ounce The Democratic party is to be pitied. It

has a maudlin leader.

Mr. Bryan says: "If any person in your community would stand ready to take all the wheat brought to his office at a dollar a bushel nobody in this community would sell his wheat for less than a dollar bushel." But who stands ready to take all the silver in the world at a fixed price Where is the person? Whom or what does Mr. Bryan mean by the "person" in this case? Is there anybody offering to take all the silver in the world at \$1.29 an ounce or at any other price?

On the contrary, free and unlimited coinage means that the silver dollars so created shall be absolutely and exclusively the property of as many dozens or hundreds or thousands or tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of different individuals as may present silver bullion at the assay office or mints of the United States to be coined into dollars to be returned to them as their private property.

Is not this the fact? Who is the son" Mr. Bryan means that stands ready to take all the silver in the world as some "person" might take all the wheat?

Why Not Make It Unanimous?

From the Chicago Post. Now comes Chief Arthur, of the Brother good of Locomotive Engineers, and head of one of the strongest labor unions in the United States, and says that "90 per cent of the railroad men of America would vote for McKinley and sound money."

between 90 and 95 per cent of the traveling salesmen of the country are apostles of the gospel of McKinley and ound money.

Then there are the Germans, of whom it believed more than 90 per cent are for McKinley and sound money.

So, too, of all Americans of Scandinavian and Scotch descent. Ditto of the suc-cessful, non-political sons of Britain and Ireland. Ninety per cent of them are for McKinley and sound money,

More than 90 per cent of the newspapers of the United States are either out-and-out for McKinley and sound money or against Bryan and repudiation. The question arises, Why stick at 90 per cent?

Why not make it unanimous?

From the Eddy (N. M.) Argus, Charles S Gleed, of Topeka, Kas., con-

tributes an interesting article to the cur-rent number of the Forum. It is fitting that Mr. Gleed should undertake the task of showing the East (so far as can be reached through the Forum) that the moral and intellectual status of the Western man is not that of a "bronco." That his type, his ideals, his habits, his associates will stand a polariscope test with the average Eastern man living on the Atlantic slope. Mr. Gleed is a son of the West-so far, at least, as the elements that tend to make the man are concerned; he nas grown and developed under the sunny skies of Kansas. His intellect is keen, his perception clear, his judgment good. We believe we have not placed him upon too high a pedestal when we suggest to the people of Kansas that Mr. Gleed is of the type of men that have graced the senate chamber at Washington.

Silver Certificates in Wall Street. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Many inquiries have been received as the meaning of the quotations in the Wall street market reports, "Silver certificates, 684. 684." This is the quotation of the price of silver bullion per ounce. On the day that this was published the price of silver in the market was 68% and 68% cents per ounce.

In order to deal conveniently in this metal the New York Stock exchange has authorized the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, of New York, to issue certificates for bullion deposited, each certificate representing 1,000 ounces. These certificates pass from dealer to dealer just as warehouse receipts for grain pass on the Chicago board of trade. The safety deposit company makes a charge for storage on these certificates of 1 cent a day for each 1.000 ounces.

Her Way.

From Town Topics. Lochinvar (from out of the West)-"Will Elaine (just from Vassar college)-"Homo, ominis, homini, hominem-" Lochinvar-"Er-excuse me, but I don't quite understand." Elaine (freezingly, as she turns her back

upon him)-"Indeed! I am sorry for you. was just declining man. That is all." Its Business. Now doth the sluggish bumblebee

Bestir itself with zest. And jab its stinger into boys Who menkey with its nest.

SUNFLOWER SEED.

The total membership of the Soldlers' ome at Leavenworth August 29 was 1 201

Veteran A. G. Patterson, at the Leavenboy in the Eighth Wisconsin during the war, the regiment that carried the cele-brated eagle, "Old Abe." Mr. Patterson is

now the home drummer. Chancellor Snow, since his return from his Western tour, has been fairly swamped with correspondence relative to university matters, and all indications point to the probability that the fail term will open with the greatest attendance in the history

of the institution. Captain Joe Waters says that while he is or free silver to a finish he hasn't a word to take back in connection with the vitriolic roasts he so artistically administered a few years ago to the Pops and their Democratic allies, who are now for the time being his political associates.

Henry Parsons is a Leavenworth man ho has not only literally enjoyed the pleasure of sitting in the shadow of his wn vine and fig tree this summer, but has reveled in the additional delight of plucking a score or more of ripe figs from the branches of the tree aforesaid.

"No county in the world," proudly asthe Mankato Monitor, "ever serts the Mankato Monitor, "ever pro-duced as much corn as will be raised by Jewell county this year. There is no doubt that this season's crop will weigh out over 13,000,000 bushels, or 650 bushels for every man, woman and child in the county A letter recently received by Editor Scott, of the Iola Register, from Fred Funston,

contains the information that his expedi-

tion was to leave for Cuba August 10, and the presumption is that the intrepid young explorer is now training his Gatling guns against Spanish soldlers and fighting for the cause of freedom. J. A. Kimball, whose appointment on the Republican state executive committee has est been announced, is the well known

Salina traveling man who was honored with the highest office in the gift of the United Commercial Travelers at the meeting of their national organization in Cleveland last June. Before the street was paved, the cost to Topeka of keeping Kansas avenue from Tenth street to the river in passable conlition was \$7,000 a year, ex-City Assessor Hale says. Since it was paved \$500 per

ennum has been sufficient to keep it in

good repair. Topeka now has thirty-eight miles of paved streets, representing an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000. Lawrence Journal: Jerry Botkin is running for corgressman-at-large on three platforms. One of them declares for resubnission and free whisky, another is posed wholly of a prohibition plank, and the third says not a word about whisky Jerry ought to be able to catch 'em comin and goin' so far as the Kansas issue is con

Atchison Globe: The Lawrence people who have become famous by reason of their miraculous escapes at the time of Quantrell's raid owe a debt of gratitude to mother, aged 80, is in destitute circum stances at Dover, O., and an appeal is sent for her aid. Here is a chance for those rolled into fame wrapped up in carpets and escaped.

ALL OVER MISSOURL

Evangelist Ben Deering has begun a three weeks' series of revival meetings a Pertle Springs.

A plain drunk in Trenton calls for a ten days' sojourn on the rockpile if the victim happens to be shy on the price. Colonel J. West Goodwin, the veteran Democratic editor, is one of Sedalia's representatives at the Indianapolis conver

Trenton is taking a few days' rest from political discussion this week in order to give its undivided attention to the postffice location row now in progress there. The lead and zinc ore turn-in aggregated \$6.300 in value in the interstate dis-

tion.

trict last week, Carterville contributing \$13,197 worth; Joplin, \$11,900, and Webb City, A shipment of cattle that were said to be the finest ever raised in Pettis county was sent out from Sedalia Saturday. There

pounds each. Nevada, according to the recently completed returns of the Vernon county assessor, has 140 stores, the aggregate value of the goods in which amount, for taxable purposes, to \$104,382.

Joplin is anxious to follow Nevada's example in securing the location there of a big smelting plant. Nevada raised a bo of \$10,000 for the purpose of inducing the Lanyons to put a smelter there. A Pittsburg bicyclist passed through Se-

dalla Saturday on his way home from a

long wheel trip, during the progress which he claims to have made over 1,300 miles in fourteen and one-half days. The stalwartly Democratic Joplin Hera'd says Sam Cook, of Mexico, chairman o the Popocrat state committee, now wears an air of discouragement, and it pre-dicts that he "will be worse than discour-

aged before the campaign ends." Now that Mr. Gum has taken charge of the Odessa Moon it is likely that there will be a variation hereafter in that office from the usual "chewing the rag" practice on the part of aggrieved subscribers who find it necessary to go after the editor.

A correspondent of the Sedalia Capital tells that paper that men who have been employed in the mines in the little town of Lamonte, near Sedalia, are being dis-charged for no other offense than having expressed the hope that McKinley would be elected. R. T. Sitterly, who was the first editor of the Joplin Herald when it was estab-

lished, twenty years ago, and who is a lifelong and consistent Democrat, writes to his old paper from Texas, where he is now a district judge, that under no circomstances will he support the Bryan Miss Fannie Rice, of Trenton,

winner of the diamond medal in the Nevada oratorical and declamatory contest last week, an event of annual occurrence there under the management of the state organization of the Epworth League, Miss Estelle Bain, also a Trenton girl, carried off the first prize last year.

When Leaders Disagree.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. Governor Altgeld says foreign trade is of no consequence to us anyhow. It is only 5 per cent of our business. Mr. Bryan says that if we go to the sil-

ver basis we shall be the center of the trade of the silver standard countries. The value of our trade with all the silver standard countries is about one-fourteenth of the 5 per cent.

The amusing part of the Bryan absurdity is that the silver standard countries do not want the things we are anxious to sellproducts of the soil and manufactures of those products. They can feed themselves, and they have little or no desire for machinery or textiles.

It Didn't Work.

From the New York Press. The beautiful young woman was flour dering about in six inches of water. "Save me," she cried. "Alas, I cannot," shouted back the hand-

some young mar on the shore. "I am al-ready married." iddering, he averted his face that he might not see her as she crawled out of the water and looked around for another victim.

'Rah for SeptembeR. R, there you R, SeptembeR, First of the bivalve yeaR. When oysters R good foddeR.

You bring us royal cheeR. -Detroit Free Press